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(la Place, 38). But the duke met with a straight rebuff, for when he sent word of the transaction the constable answered by Damville, his son, that "as he had bought it, so would he keep it". The account of the pursuit of the Huguenots after the failure of the conspiracy of Amboise (pp. 16-18) fails to include mention of the important fact that *lettres de cachet* were issued *in blank* to the marshals and other officers, the instructions of the king being a curious monument of the fury of the Guises (*Correspondance de l'Aubespine*, 342-343). Montmorency (p. 14) is acquitted of a knowledge of the conspiracy of Amboise on his own evidence, which was so vigorously given before the parliament after the collapse of the conspiracy (cf. la Place, 37; Michel de Castelnau, *Mémoires*, bk. II, ch. 11). But, protestation aside, there is little room to doubt at least the constable's knowledge of the affair. The conspirators were in the main recruited from the Breton border, Anjou, Poitou, and Saintonge, with individual captains from Normandy, Picardy, Provence, and Languedoc. The rendezvous was at Nantes. In the early winter Montmorency had visited his lands in Poitou, Angoumois, and Buttay, having quitted his usual place of residence at Chantilly and traveled in those quarters of France which are identical with those wherein the conspiracy of Amboise was hatched (la Place, 32; la Planche, 279). Is it reasonable to believe that a man of his political acumen and state of feeling toward the Guises at the time could have been unaware of at least a portion of what was in preparation?

As has been invariably the case, the bibliographies attached to the various chapters are full and discriminating.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Queen Elizabeth and the Levant Company: a Diplomatic and Literary Episode of the Establishment of our Trade with Turkey. By the Rev. H. G. ROSEDALE, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.L., Vicar of St. Peter's, Bayswater. (London and New York: Henry Frowde. 1904. Pp. xii, 91).

THE history of Anglo-Turkish relations still lacks an historian; and the affairs of the Levant or Turkey Company have not as yet received the careful study they deserve. This book, a folio published under the direction of the Royal Society of Literature, is a beautiful specimen of the printer's art and contains twenty-six plates, reproductions of rare engravings, and photographs of pages of manuscript documents; but it does not pretend to illuminate the history of English relations with the Porte, except within a most limited area and in respect to matters of no wide significance. The larger part of the volume consists of documents, at least two of which have already been printed, though the fact is not indicated. The thread of editorial explanation is slight in character and does not on the whole show a very keen appreciation of aught save antiquarian interests. Such statements as that the Janissaries are the "hereditary soldiers of Turkey" are open to comment; and the omission of

explanatory facts, easily obtainable from the *Calendar of State Papers, Venetian*, IX (1592-1603), is a cause of regret. The author likewise forgets the ventures of English merchants in the Levant early in the sixteenth century when he states (p. 41), "In the year 1595 our trade with Turkey had only been in existence about 15 years."

The argument of the work is briefly as follows: Toward the close of the reign of Murad III the Levant Company had made handsome presents to the court at Constantinople. The death of the sultan in 1595 and the accession of his son Muhammad III made it advisable for the English to win favor once more by suitable gifts to the new ruler. Fearful lest the sober merchants of London might rebel at the thought of new presents, the English ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Edward Barton, arranged that an account of the accession to power of the new sultan should reach Queen Elizabeth's eyes in a form most interesting and designed to satisfy her curiosity, while it presented the new ruler in a more favorable light than the facts warranted; all this to the end that the queen might be persuaded to undertake herself the cost of the new gifts. After a considerable delay, the result was the despatch from England of Master Thomas Dallam with an organ for the sultan. Some light is shed thereby on the intricacies of Elizabethan diplomacy as well as on the conditions which governed European intercourse with the Ottoman empire at the close of the sixteenth century. It is unfair to blame the author for not doing what he never intended to do, and yet we must regret that the time and labor evidently involved should not have been productive of larger and more valuable results.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

The Policy and Administration of the Dutch in Java. By CLIVE DAY, PH.D. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1904. Pp. xxi, 434.)

THIS excellent work, based upon a wide and critical study of the Dutch literature on the subject as well as of the original sources, presents an account of the development and present character of the economic administration in Dutch India. The book is specially welcome, because the literature in English on the colonial history and methods of the Dutch is very meager and in large part unreliable. The author gives a clear and safe account of the history of Java under the company. He points out very forcibly that the regard for native institutions for which the Dutch have received so much credit was due originally not to any consideration for the natives, but to a desire for a complete and rapid exploitation of the colony with their aid. Thus the tendency to develop communal holdings of land was encouraged because this form of ownership offered few difficulties in administration. In this process, however, many native institutions, though avowedly maintained, were seriously distorted from their original character; and the system of the company, which used the natives as taskmasters to supply its demands, was strik-